

INTIMATIONS

VICTROLA

THE INSTRUMENT FOR EVERY HOME.



PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

BOXING!

CITY HALL, COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP. DOORS OPEN 8.30 P.M.
For the Heavyweight Championship of the Colony,
16 ROUNDS CONTEST.

CORPL. SCOTT, K.W., v. EAMAN HIGGS.

Champion, 10 ROUNDS CONTEST
For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony,
16 ROUNDS CONTEST.

SAPPER RICHARD, R.W., v. SEAMAN ISAACS.

Lightweight Champion, 10 ROUNDS CONTEST

PTE. BERRY v. PTE. COTTON.

Bantam Champion of the Colony, 8 ROUNDS CONTEST

PTE. THOMAS v. PTE. PLANT.

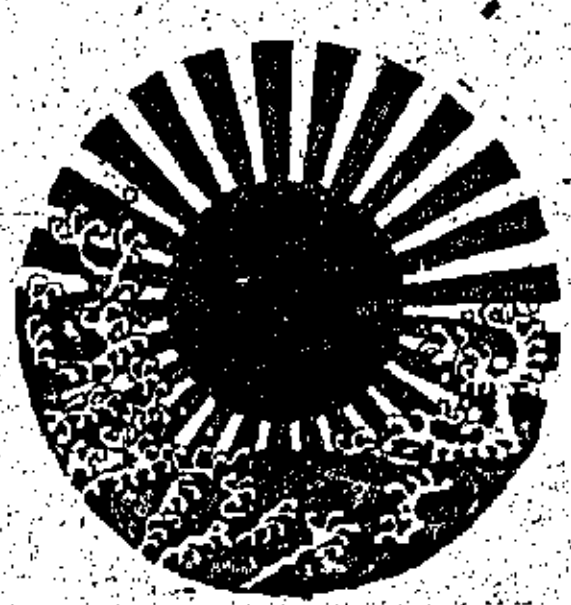
Light Heavyweight of the 4th K.S.L.L., 8 ROUNDS CONTEST

KELLY TONG, Hongkong, v. YOUNG ALFREDO, Manila.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$5, \$3 AND \$2. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform \$1.
G. GOLDSBOROUGH, Promoter.IS THIS
YOUR SMOKE?

IT'S THE BEST.

Grand Prize of Honour
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915ASAHI-BEER
SOLD EVERYWHERE

CHINA'S COTTON INDUSTRY

HOW SHE MIGHT LEAD THE
WORLD

GOVERNMENT HELP NEEDED.

That China ranks third among the cotton-producing countries of the world is a fact not generally known (see the N. C. Daily News).

The average crop of America may be said to be between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 bales, that of India about 7,000,000 bales and steadily increasing in quantity and quality, and that of China is conservatively estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 bales. By "bales" is meant the American bale, roughly four piculs. So China to-day is producing, without any special effort, without help from her government, in the way of experimental farms, seed selection, or expert advice, a crop equal to, or even slightly in excess of, that of the United States. Experts who have made a study of cotton cultivation in China are of opinion that it would be no great task to make China the world's largest cotton-growing country. But one thing is needed—Government action.

HAPHAZARD CULTIVATION.

Official data concerning the amount of cotton grown in China is entirely lacking. There are no statistics whatever; and no one can say with any degree of positiveness what the crop amounts to, as the acreage under cotton culture is as unknown. Cotton is grown in such an absurd manner that it is difficult to estimate the real acreage in a given district. A patch of a few *mu* grows here, then a few *mu* of beans, then cotton again, and so on with no large tracts devoted to cotton. But judging from the great quantities of cotton consumed in the country by the mills, the almost inestimable quantity used as wadding for bed and personal clothing, not to mention the comparatively small amount exported, it is estimated by those in a position to be informed on such matters that the production is in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 bales.

If any real effort is to be made to better the quality of Chinese cotton and to increase the yield per acre it will not only be interesting but most important to know, first of all, the approximate acreage now under cultivation. Such figures could be obtained by the Chinese Department of Commerce, or Agriculture, were those departments of the Government induced to take an interest in the matter, as the information could be got by means of reports from the various likin and tax offices throughout the country.

That China could be made the leading cotton-producing country of the world is no wild statement. Experiments made in the vicinity of Shanghai during the past few years show that the yield per *mu* can easily be increased threefold simply by selecting seed, by preparing the land in advance of planting, by the use of bean and other fertilizers within the means and reach of all Chinese farmers, and by properly weeding and earing for the plant from planting time until the plant has matured. The yield per acre could be trebled under ordinary scientific cultivation, and there is practically no limit to the extent to which the acreage might be increased. Acreage has been increased already to some extent, as it is known that much land formerly devoted to poppy-growing is now growing cotton, and farmers who are doing this will probably find that cotton is fully as profitable a crop as the poppy was in former times when opium was cheap.

THE QUESTION OF QUALITY.
There is no question but that the yield of cotton can be increased, but it is still a question whether the quality can be improved to an equal fineness as compared with the American product. The mills may always have to import American cotton for their finer work. Experiments, so far, with American seed in the Shanghai district have proved a failure; the plant grows well and thrives, but the summer season seems to be lacking by one month, for the weather becomes too cold before the bolls have opened. American cotton here goes back to the native Chinese plant in a year or two as the climate seems unsuitable. Experiments, however, are not without hope of finding a means of acclimatizing American cotton and experiments conducted here this season have been nearer success than heretofore.

Yet Shensi cotton, which ranks as China's finest, is said to be produced from American seed introduced by missionaries a few years ago, and in the absence of information as to whether the seed is renewed from year to year, it may be assumed that the soil and climate of Shensi are more suited to the cultivation of American cotton than the Shanghai region.

Those interested in the improvement of Chinese cotton seem of opinion that the thing to do is to confine their experiments to the cotton already grown here, and to work to the end of improving the quality and increasing the yield of the particular cotton already grown in a particular section of country. In doing this they will be profiting by the experience of the Growers' Association of South Africa, who, some years ago, introduced American seed only to find that in three years' time the plant reverted to the old native plant. The American seed was originally from Africa; yet American cotton originally came from Africa with the slaves. But the South African growers studied their soil, established experimental farms, and grew special seed scientifically, with the result that they improved the native plant so that South African cotton to-day fetches a farthing a pound more than American cotton on the Liverpool market. Similar experiments conducted by the Government in Egypt likewise have been successful. Whether the day will come when China will do likewise depends much on the progressiveness of officialdom at Peking.

TO PREVENT THE CORNERING OF
FOOD SUPPLIES

An Order-in-Council has been issued which empowers the Board of Trade to obtain information whether goods of any description are being held to the prejudice of national interest, and thus to prevent the cornering of supplies.

AMERICA'S TRADE WITH

THE ORIENT

MANILA'S NEGLECTED
OPPORTUNITIES.

The important part which Manila might play as an entrepot of trade between America and China if a "free zone" were created and proper warehouse facilities provided is urged in an article entitled "Manila, Uncle Sam's Far Eastern Warehouse," which is contributed to *The Nation's Business* by Mr. Jefferson Jones, formerly of the *Japan Advertiser*. Although American imports into China have increased from \$27,884,518 in 1905 to \$40,156,130 in 1910, Mr. Jones complains that the commerce of other nations has increased at a far greater rate, with the result that American merchants only hold nine per cent. of the total foreign trade of China to-day as compared with 14.9 per cent. ten years ago. In considering this decline he comes to the conclusion that it is due to the nearness of other nations to the Asiatic markets, says Mr. Jones. He has seen how Great Britain controlled the trade of southern China from its base at Hongkong; he has watched the Japanese trader load his goods at Osaka and Kobe and within six days time unload them again on a wharf on the Chinese coast, and he has decided that "nearness to market" is one of the main factors that is causing America's share of the trade in China to dwindle. But is such the case? Since the United States has held a trade base in the South Pacific at the Philippine Islands, which, if properly established, could be made to command a commercial influence over the Far East, which would be felt from Calcutta to Peking. What the position of Hongkong has meant to British trade in China could be made to apply to our own insular port of Manila. Not only then should we be able to regain our former share of the Chinese markets but we would further strengthen, financially and educationally, the commercial growth of the Philippines.

Naturally, Hongkong with its "free port," with its Kosmopolitan, cosmopolitan and Aberdeen docks, with its go-downs adjoining wharves, has been the Far Eastern base of freighters from the seven seas, and ships that otherwise might have made their re-provisioning anchorage at Manila, but 631 miles distant, have turned their business over to the British port instead. Even the American "Pacific Mail" fleet of vessels, which resumes its service to the Orient on August 20th, has limited its stop at Manila to two days, while its ships will be docked at Hongkong for ten days.

The United States is losing millions of dollars through this arrangement. Not only are American vessels paying into British ports heavy harbour dues that could just as well go to the upkeep of the Philippine Islands, but they are diverting to Hongkong a large American tourist trade.

To consider briefly the expenses that American ship masters pay over to British authorities when they take their vessels into Hongkong: The tariff rates charged at the British docks on gross tonnage of the vessels are \$475 for 1,000-ton vessels, \$405 for a 1,100-ton vessel, and 45 cents for every ton beyond that amount. For the above rates, a vessel is allowed to remain in dock but three days, and for every day after the third, American ship-owners have been required to pay \$110 for 1,200-ton and 9 cents per ton beyond that limit. With American vessels entering Hongkong, scarcely ever having a gross tonnage less than 200, and with a scheduled stop of ten days, the expenses are obviously large.

But there are further harbour duties. For discharging cargo along the wharves, using the ship's gear, a progressive scale of prices has been arranged, which includes \$1.25 for less than two tons; \$1.50 for less than five tons, and so on. Lighterage is taxed at 12 cents a ton. Thus it can be seen that American vessels entering British ports in the Orient, besides providing work for hundreds of natives, are compelled to pour thousands of dollars into British coffers, to be utilized for colonial development. This might better go to the development of Manila and our insular possessions.

What American shippers and traders need if they are to regain their commercial position in the Far East is the "free zone" at Manila. Let our Government set aside fifty acres of reclaimed land in the Porto district along Muelle San Francisco and there erect go-downs alongside the three concrete piers they have built on the water front. Provide a commercial coaling base and then invite the ships of the world to dock at piers and discharge what goods they may within the district free of charge and without the usual tedious delays of the customs office. Provide suitable shipping facilities so that American vessels can spend ten days in Manila and Hongkong will become a port of call for two days, as are Shanghai and Kobe and Yokohama. Give the American "round-trip" tourist the opportunity to journey over the Manila railroad to the beautiful mountains at Baguio. Let him get the thrill and pride of what the American occupation of the Philippines has meant to the islands and natives. As the travel increases the spirit of America will gradually be infused in the Filipino.

It requires travel and shipping and the coming and going of strangers to impregnate a civilization," said Walter Lippmann.

And it is not our manufacturers forget that the Philippine Islands last year consumed \$22,294,381 worth of their products. It is a growing market and travel is bound to increase its desires still further. "The development of the resources of the archipelago," says Harold M. Pitt, president of the Manila Merchants Association, "has hardly begun and the purchasing power of the people is yet absurdly small. When they have advanced in agriculture, commerce and industry only to the stage Porto Rico has already attained, and if the United States sells them only as much per capita as Porto Rico is now taking, it will mean the consumption of three hundred million dollars worth of American products each year." (Continued on next column.)

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of the general managers of this Company (Messrs. Gordon & Co.) to be presented to the shareholders at their sixth ordinary general meeting on the 30th instant shows that the gross profit for the year ending 31st May, 1916, was \$32,460.30, from which has to be deducted the debit balance of \$4,585.82 brought forward from previous year, leaving \$27,874.48. After allowing for interest, auditor's fees and bad debts, and writing off depreciation on Company's plant, machinery, launches and stores, the sum of \$8,325.86, there is a net available balance of \$19,548.62, which, it is recommended, be carried forward to new profit and loss account.

The result of the year's working is a very great improvement on that of previous years and will, the general managers trust, be considered as highly satisfactory to shareholders.

Owing to the smallness of the working capital it is not proposed to pay a dividend, but now that the Company is able to show such good results it is hoped that fresh capital may be forthcoming so that there may be sufficient funds in hand for payment of dividends in future.

SHANGHAI'S WELCOME TO
THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

A very cordial reception was accorded to H.E. the Governor of Macao and Senhora Maia on their arrival at Shanghai by the local Portuguese community. They were met on board the R.M.S. *Imperatriz* by the Consul (Mr. Macnaghten), Messrs. C. C. Remedios, vice-chairman of the reception committee, Capt. Diniz of the Portuguese Company, S.V.C. (who had been appointed A.D.C. to the Governor during his short stay), C. J. Silva, J. M. Marques, F. Leite and a number of ladies—all of whom went off in a special tender to escort the visitors to the port. After the Governor had inspected the Portuguese Company of the Volunteer Force, who formed a guard-of-honour, a formal reception was held at the Club Lusitana. Here the Consul delivered an address of welcome, in the course of which he said: "To the whole community this is a memorable day, for we are assembled here to greet you as one of the most worthy governors who have administered our beautiful colony of Macao. We greet your Excellency not only as a daring and valiant sailor, an ornament of our noble navy, but also as a most illustrious and high functionary for whom all the Portuguese in the Far East wish a pleasant voyage and a quick return, in order to work further for the progress of our most interesting possession, Macao, distant landmark of our greatness, symbol of our daring, a golden proof of our national history immortalized by Camoens."

Mr. Diniz, the oldest member of the community, also paid a warm tribute to the Governor's able administration, adding: "The voice of the public in Macao rises in unison in praise of your Excellency, a man who has done his best for the colony. We Portuguese in Shanghai are cordially united in this manifestation, indicative of the gratitude of the people to a worthy governor of Macao. Grateful reference was also made to Senhora Maia's benevolent interest in the poor."

His Excellency briefly returned thanks, and after the usual patriotic toasts the visitors returned to the vessel in the afternoon.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.

Mr. Roy F. Scott, formerly an Assistant in the Asiatic Petroleum Co's office at Shanghai and now 2nd-Lieut. in the Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been wounded at the front. He is at present in Guy's Hospital, but hopes to be able to return to the Front in about a month or six weeks.

CROWN PRINCE'S MIXTURE.

What is "Crown Prince's" Mixture with which German troops are said to be doped before going into action? It is said to be a compound of arrack and ether. Arrack, strictly speaking, is made from palm-tree sap, but the German variety is distilled from a medley of molasses, rice, potatoes, and sawdust. Either for a short time inspires optimistic views of the universe—and the foe. But only for a short time.

"In 1910 the Philippine Islands purchased \$10,775,301 worth of American goods. In just five years from that date that figure had become \$22,294,381."

"Development of the Philippine Islands to a point where they are consuming upwards of three hundred million dollars a year of American products means that American manufacturers will be warranted in maintaining permanent stocks in Manila, from which to supply this trade," continues Mr. Pitt. "These stocks will be available to serve the trade of China and other Far Eastern countries, and an advantage will lie at the hand of American commerce that is not possessed by any competitor, for no European country has territory so favourably situated, the trade of which it controls, and that has a population whose consuming capacity will compare with that of these islands when developed. The Chinese merchant will be able to obtain from Manila in from one to two weeks what it now takes several months to get from Europe or America. The benefits to the importer in China that this situation will make are obvious, and that it will secure to the United States a strong commercial influence and prestige in China must be recognized."

AUCTIONS

UNDER RESERVE.

BY INSTRUCTIONS OF TRUSTEES
FOR DEBENTURE-HOLDERS

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON A DATE IN DECEMBER

(To be subsequently announced).

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE SALE.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, KOBE,

As a Going Concern.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL is a palatial building of brick and stone, covering an area of 500 *tauho* (about 21,350 square feet), more or less, held on Perpetual Lease, situated on the Bund, Kobe, and having an uninterrupted view of the Harbour and Osaka Bay. It is within 150 yards of the principal landing-place, and is close to other points of embarkation and disembarkation, besides being 10 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. The building faces three streets, the Bund, Harima-machi, and Mayomachi, to each of which it has access.

THE HOTEL consists of FOUR STOREYS, with a BASEMENT in which MACHINERY is located, together with REFRIGERATOR ROOM, KITCHENS, STEAM HEATERS, &c. An ELEVATOR runs from the Basement and Foyer to all the Floors and the ROOF GARDEN, a hundred feet above street level, from which a magnificent view of Osaka Bay is obtained.

The FOYER of the Hotel, on the ground floor, is the finest in the Far East. On the same floor is the main DINING HALL and the PRIVATE DINING ROOM and GRILL ROOMS, with READING ROOM and DRAWING ROOM. Shut off from the residential part of the Hotel, but on the same floor, is the BILLIARD ROOM, a separate entrance.

The first, second, and third storeys in the southern half of the building, and the first, second, third, and fourth in the northern section, are set apart for guests. Some of the rooms have private baths attached. All are provided with excellent lavatory arrangements, with a constant supply of hot and cold water. The rooms are large and lofty, and some have balconies from which fine views of the harbour are obtained.

Although the building is practically fire-proof, a FIRE-EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS, installed by the Water-works and connected with the mains in the street, has been fitted on each floor.

CENTRAL HEATING is installed, but almost all the rooms are fitted with fireplaces.

This OLD-ESTABLISHED HOTEL is the only Hotel in the business quarter of Kobe, within easy reach of the Japanese town as well as the landing-place and railways.

The HOTEL is for sale as a GOING CONCERN, together with GOODWILL and all the CONTENTS, FURNITURE, MACHINERY, &c.

UNDER RESERVE.

BY INSTRUCTION OF TRUSTEES

FOR DEBENTURE-HOLDERS

Should the Hotel not be disposed of

as a Going Concern, the

LAND AND BUILDING

OF THE

ORIENTAL HOTEL, KOBE,

WILL BE

SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED

OF BY PRIVATE SALE.

THE LAND upon which the Oriental Hotel is erected is of 500 *tauho* (about 21,350 square feet), more or less, in extent. It is held on Perpetual Lease, with all the advantages concerning taxation arising out of that form of tenure.

THE BUILDING is substantially constructed of BRICK and STONE, and occupies virtually the whole of the site. It is of THREE STOREYS on the south side and FOUR STOREYS on the north, with a roomy BASEMENT and an attractive ROOF GARDEN.

Could be converted without difficulty into a BANK or SHIPPING OFFICE, CLUB or EXCHANGE.

Situated in the centre of the Business Life of Kobe, close to the Customs House and the new Wharves.

Elevator to all the floors.

For further particulars or for cards to view, apply to the

Trustees for First Debenture-holders,
L. J. Healing,

24, Uneme-cho, Kyobashi-ku,
Tokyo.

ROBERT YOUNG,

65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

THE NATIONAL MISSION OF REPENTANCE AND HOPE.

PRELIMINARY MEETING IN HONGKONG.

A well-attended meeting in furtherance of the above National Mission of Repentance and Hope in the Colony was held in the City Hall yesterday under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Victoria. The attendance included H.E. the Governor and Lady May, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Mr. A. H. Harris, J. M. Beck, Professor Earle, E. V. D. Parr, and others.

In opening the meeting the Bishop said the National Mission is an attempt on the part of the whole of the Anglican Church to touch the whole of the British Nation, to arouse its conscience, to fight its worst enemies—namely, our national moral weaknesses and spiritual shortcomings—to lift British people to a higher standard of life. It is an attempt to adjust some of our erroneous popular valuations, to make men think of the things that really matter, and, above all, to bring our souls into touch with God and our lives into harmony with His will. Of course, this is always and in all places the mission of the Church, but for years past the Church has to a great extent devoted her attention to other things and the Nation has been in no mind to listen to such a call. The war has touched thousands of British people as nothing before. Trifles that occupied their time and thought now seem out of place. They are asking to be instructed in things of first importance. Hence the ripeness of time and the greatness of the opportunity for a National Mission.

The Archbishop of Canterbury writes that all the Bishops in England have been receiving appeals that the Church should make a united effort to give the people the help for which they are craving and the guidance of which they feel the need. His grace has decided the origin of the Mission as an attempt to meet this most righteous and appropriate cry. He writes:—"After quiet and prayerful conference with other Bishops I wrote in July of last year to a number of specially chosen and experienced men—differing widely in ecclesiastical opinion but at one in devotion and loyalty. I asked them to meet quietly and for a few successive days to think and pray and deliberate upon our present life in England and its spiritual needs, and then to give me such counsel as God the Holy Spirit should put into their hearts. Twelve well-trusted men did so meet and pray and talk. In October they presented to me a thoughtful report recommending, among other things, some National Mission or appeal throughout the land. Then I invited all the Diocesan Bishops of England and Wales to discuss with the Archbishop of York and myself the proposals which were taking provisional shape, and with a view to such Episcopal discussion, to obtain, and, if so desired, to communicate to me what was in each Diocese the view of those whom the Diocesan should consult. The letters were very many and very thoughtful, and the discussion by practically the whole Diocesan Episcopate was full. I had in the meantime given a provisional invitation to some seventy persons—Bishops, priests, laymen, and women—to serve on a Council for furthering our scheme and for suggesting plans of action and procedure. The Bishops approved the name 'A National Mission of Repentance and Hope' was chosen; and provisionally, the date for concentrated effort; and those conclusions were made public. I want it to be clear to every one that the Bishops have not acted hastily, thoughtlessly, or without abundant counsel. But when a task of this size has to be faced someone must take responsibility. I have taken it, and my brother Bishops share it. It is for taking responsibility that we are set where we are. The difficulties of doing what is planned are apparent to every one. Name, date, and a score of other things can be criticised with weight and effect. So could any other name, any other date. We have had a weighed whole list of rival suggestions. We hope and believe that we have secured the survival of the fittest. God grant it. We want to stir our great centres of population to realise what they are missing when they leave on one side the Church and its social message, its moral message, its message for days of stress, or of conflict, or of sorrow. Men and women of every condition and calling are giving us just now splendid examples of self-sacrificing service. They may be discouraged, they are reasonably discouraged, by what they sometimes see and know of the Church as actually presented to them in their own neighbourhood. We want to show them, none the less, that it is in the Church that they can find the truest interpretation of their ideals and the surest inspiration of their hopes. We want, in short, by the help of God, to remove widespread popular misconception as to the true character of the Church of Christ, and its relation, or possible relation, to the daily life of ordinary men and women. We want to ascertain and appreciate what those who have been alienated from the outward fellowship of Christ really think and feel, what are the standards and ideals which they have made their own instead, and to find ways by which the message of God in Jesus Christ and the means of grace which He has appointed in His Church may be freed from conventional misunderstandings which have deadened their effective force. Our effort is to be essentially a Mission of Witness—a witness before the nation at a time of unexampled crisis. It is a task of absolutely vital moment and stupendous difficulty. There are mountainous obstacles, but

(Continued on next column.)

MILK BELOW STANDARD.

CHINESE RESTAURANT KEEPER FINED.

A Chinese restaurant keeper, named Mok Yeng, 100, Queen's Road Central, was summoned at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday by Sanitary Inspector Wood, with offering for sale milk which was below standard.

Inspector Wood spoke to going to defendant's restaurant, where he saw twelve bottles of milk exposed for sale. He purchased three of them, mixed the contents, rolled the bottles, sealed them, sent one of the bottles to the Government Analyst, gave one to defendant, and kept the other himself. The Analyst's report showed that the milk did not contain sufficient solid matter. It ought to have had 85 per cent. of solid matter and it only had 55 per cent. The milk also ought to have contained 3 per cent. of fat, and it contained less than 2 per cent. The certificate further showed that water had been added to the milk, which contained 35 per cent. of water.

Defendant said that the milk was purchased from the Man Hing firm, of Wellington Street, by a fook. This fook had only just come from the country and did not really know whether he was buying good or bad milk. He denied having added water to the milk, stating that the milk was sold as soon as it came from the Man Hing firm. It was sold in the latter firm's bottles.

A representative of the Man Hing firm, who was in the body of the Court, was called. The milk sold to defendant, he said, was sold in unsealed bottles. No water was placed in their milk, and two other restaurants which they supplied, and which had been visited by the Inspector, were found to have a good milk supply.

Inspector Wood said that this was so. Mr. Wood, the Magistrate, found defendant guilty and fined him \$50.

There is a faith which can remove mountains. God teach us how to make it and to keep it strong. Remember that the war and war conditions are, in God's mercy, helping us to the breaking down of ingrained or instinctive prejudices. Doors are open which used to be closed shut. No vain or trifling difference of opinion. It is thus, quite largely, that the call has come. We are setting ourselves to bring about, in the truest, deepest, most abiding sense, a 'newness of life', so that our children shall grow up in surroundings impregnated with a robust, a more thoughtful, a more intelligent faith, and the young clergy who join our ranks shall feel themselves enrolled as officers in an army whose Captain rides forth conquering and to conquer. Every Diocese must have its own Council and its own plan. That is essential to our idea. It is by the widest variety of method that we trust, under God's good hand, to attain the purpose which we have set before us. The National Mission—the Mission to the Nation—concerns every man, every woman, every little child. The awakening, the strengthening, the enlivening are for all. If it were left to the clergy to do what is wanted, and lay-folk had merely to receive, it would be disastrous indeed. On the contrary, we want every one to feel 'This is my business too, because it is my Father's business among us all.'

The Bishop proceeded: Hongkong is an important part of the British Empire. The British residents here are not numerous, but they are at least as important as the inhabitants of any town of its size in England. Here we are set in the forefront of our Empire. Millions of Eastern people with a great future before them are looking to us for guidance. Judge of British Faith, British religion, British righteousness, moral purity, sobriety, or the reverse, by our lives. Though to German troops (thanks to our Navy) confront us here, no German ships Zeppelins attack us, no German ships attack us, we are one and all really in the front line of the battle for the Nation's highest welfare. To be slackers against the Nation's highest welfare and grandest destiny. For the Nation's sake the Church here must take part in this great enterprise. And we have come here this afternoon to discuss what we can do. You are well staffed with clergy. Six whole-time chaplains for a few thousand British people is ample (the State exempts the clergy from military service because she expects other and even more important services from us, and we are most anxious to render that service). But, alas! the Clergy too often feel powerless because they somehow think the laity do not want their message or need their spiritual ministrations. No doubt this may be partly the fault of us clergy, and we are going through a time of much searching of heart and humbling confession of sin and failure. But such as we are we are now most anxious to be your servants for Christ's sake, and we ask your forgiveness for our past failure and your full co-operation now in this great effort.

The Bishop in North China and others will come to our assistance for the first ten days or so of December and they will speak to groups of people and individuals as occasion offers, but they will do no good unless we prepare the way by prayer and earnest effort. If you Churchmen are not prepared to make that effort with all your heart it would be better to say so now and we will tell Bishop Norris not to come and the Archbishop that Hongkong is not ready for a mission.

The Rev. Copley Moyle outlined several suggestions which had already been made by the Cathedral Branch of the Church of England Men's Society. Sympathetic speeches, containing valuable and practical suggestions, were made by His Excellency, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Mr. Parr, Mr. Harris, Professor Earle and the Rev. Cooper Hunt.

Ultimately it was decided to ask the Cathedral Body to form a representative Committee, and to hold another public meeting shortly.

POLICE RESERVE HAUL

CHINESE CHARGED WITH EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

The case was resumed at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday in which a Chinese named Li Siang Sau is charged with the forgery of a quantity of Kwangsi \$5 notes, on the Chinese Bank at Wuchow. The man charged with forgery was arrested through the enterprise of certain members of the Chinese section of the Hongkong Police Reserve. Inspectors Wong Kwong Tin and Un Hew San discovered that a Chinese had been endeavouring to dispose of a quantity of Kwangsi banknotes, and they also had information to the effect that the notes were forgeries, and a trap was laid for the apprehension of the alleged forger. On Saturday evening, September 2nd, the Inspectors went to a shop at 333, Queen's Road West, after having stationed certain constables at various places in the vicinity in case of necessity. They had not been waiting long before the dealer in Kwangsi notes arrived. The Inspectors were in plain clothes, and very soon they talked business with the note seller. As a result of this it was arranged that they should purchase 100 of the \$5 Kwangsi notes for \$400 in Hongkong notes, the difference in value being in the exchange. It was at once discovered that the Kwangsi notes were forgeries and constables were at once called in to arrest the man. He was taken to the Central Police Station by P.-cs. Wright and Tulley (Reserve) and a search there resulted in the discovery of many more of the forged notes.

Only formal evidence was called at the previous hearings.

Yesterday P.-cs. Wright (Reserve) gave evidence of arrest.

A representative of the Chan Tai Kee Bank, of Queen's Road West, stated that the bank changed 2,000 of the notes for the defendant at 9 per cent. discount. Defendant told the bank people that he had 40,000 notes for sale. The notes sold to the bank were forgeries.

Detective Sergeant Murphy said that on the night of September 2nd defendant was brought to the Central Police station by P.-cs. Wright (Reserve). Defendant produced from an inner pocket 120 of the notes, and also four single \$100 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes. The same evening witness executed a search warrant at 7 and 9, Bird Street, the residence of the defendant. In a drawer he found a genuine Kwangsi \$1 note, and also a packet of defendant's cards. He found no forged notes.

P.-cs. Shannon spoke to executing two search warrants at 12 and 14, Wing Lok Street, in company with Chief Detective Inspector Morrison and P.-cs. Wright (Reserve). Nothing was found on the premises which could be connected with the forged banknotes.

An interpreter at the Central Police Station stated that, when charged, defendant made a statement to the effect that the Chan Tai Kee Bank asked him to change \$2,000 worth of notes. He went to a man named Li Sai Fan, who said he had not sufficient money to buy the notes; he only had \$1,100. This man gave him \$1,000 for some notes, and he (defendant) then told him to go to the Chan Tai Kee Bank. When this man went to change the bank he was told that the notes would be changed at the rate of 80 per cent. in the Kwangtung Province 20 per cent. The Chan Tai Kee then said they were hard pressed and could only change \$500 worth.

Mr. Wood (the Magistrate) said he would like to hear what the man Li Sai Fan had to say, but as he was not present in Court the case was adjourned until Monday. Meanwhile Li Sai Fan will be subpoenaed.

FORTHCOMING WAR FUND ENTERTAINMENTS IN HONGKONG.

As will be seen from our advertising column, the next Organ Recital will take place in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 9.15 p.m., when the collection will be in aid of the Navy League War Memorial Fund for the Star and Garter Hospital. In response to several requests, Lemmen's "Storm Fantasia" will again be included amongst the organ pieces. Miss Vera Crees will be the violinist, and will play Schumann's "Dreaming," whilst Mr. J. J. Dewar, who has not sung in Hongkong before, will sing Sullivan's famous "The Lost Chord." The two soloists will be little in Dorothy Foster's charming but little known song, "Ere we have tired of life's short day," arranged by Mr. Denman Fuller for voice, violin, and organ, which should prove a most attractive number. This will be the final recital of the present series.

In addition to the above, Mr. Deiman Fuller will give a Piano Recital at the Peak Club of popular piano music on Thursday, October 5th, at 9.15 p.m., at which the vocalists will be Mrs. W. H. Bell, with Mr. Norman Poterkin as accompanist. The proceeds from the sale of tickets (\$3, obtainable through members) will go to the British Prisoners-of-War Fund, and from the sale of programmes to the Blue Cross Fund.

The above funds are all most deserving, and it is hoped that liberal support will be extended to each.

LOCAL SPORT.

GOLF

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.
September, 1916.

W. C. Bond (winner)	92-15	77
H. West	96-2	78
F. Lindsay Woods	95-2	83
Bulmer Johnson	90-6	84

Handicap alterations:—

W. C. Bond	12
H. West	16

HONGKONG BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

TAIKOO AND KOWLOON IN THE FINAL.

The Taikoo and Kowloon Bowling Clubs are to meet on the Police greens on Saturday to decide the championship of the Hongkong Bowls League, the winners of which will secure the handsome "Perfection" Cup, presented by Messrs. D. and J. McCallum, Edinburgh.

For this important contest Kowloon will be represented by the following: Messrs. J. Alian, D. S. Cooper, S. Gray, D. Keith, A. Kiuross, C. Atkinson, L. Guy, G. R. Edwards, D. Gow, A. Milroy, C. Haxton, and D. Harvey.

Four teams have taken part in the competition, Taikoo, Kowloon, Civil Service and the Police. Kowloon and Taikoo tied for points, and Saturday will see the deciding match on neutral ground. Taikoo have been champions of the league for two consecutive years, and should the dockyard players be successful on Saturday they will win the trophy outright. In addition to the presentation of the cup, the players of both teams will be made the recipients of gold medals.

The Civil Service and Police have also tied for third place, and a deciding match will also be necessary in this case.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

A general meeting of the Hongkong Association Football League was held at the Victoria Barracks on the evening of the 12th instant for the purpose of ascertaining the intentions of the various Football Clubs with regard to forming the Leagues and making a start as early as practicable. Master Gunner May, R.G.A., presided over a representative gathering of both divisions of the League.

The coming season's prospects are distinctly good. The following Clubs were admitted to Division I.—Royal Navy, R.E., R.G.A., K.S.L.I., and Hongkong Club; and to Division 2.—43 Co. R.G.A., K.S.L.I., I.I. (2 teams), Staff and Departments, and Kowloon. Other Clubs are being rounded up and there is every hope that this 2nd Division will provide as good and exciting football as has been the case in the last two seasons.

The Secretaryship, vacated by Mr. W. V. Pennell, was accepted by Quarter-master Sergeant T. Williams, R.E., who was elected unanimously.

The rough condition of the military playing-ground was mentioned, and it was decided to ask the Military Authorities whether improvements could not be effected so as to ensure safety to the players using it.

An application from Mr. R. Wood, who last season was a member of Belchers, to be allowed to play for Staff and Departments was deferred until the next meeting, which will take place in about a fortnight.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

CHINESE ASTRIDE.

At Yau-mati on Tuesday, P.-cs. Murphy saw a Chinese mounted on a pony, and galloping at a high speed up and down the roadway, to the great danger of pedestrians. The escapee cost the man \$5.

OPIUM.

A Chinese woman was walking in the vicinity of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on Tuesday, carrying what appeared to be a basket of moon cakes. An inspection revealed that the moon cakes concealed 6 lbs. of raw opium. A fine of \$600, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment, was imposed.

When leaving the Canton wharf on Tuesday, a Chinese aroused suspicion by his peculiar gait. A search resulted in the finding of 15 taels of prepared opium, which were concealed in his trousers. Mr. Hazeland fined the man \$1,500, or, in default, twelve months' hard labour.

IGNORANT TRADERS.

Ignorance of Hongkong laws was pleaded by three Chinese traders, of the itinerant class, who were charged before Mr. Wood with an offence under the Imports and Exports Ordinance. The men were found on the Leo Kee wharf, when about to embark for Sunning, and they had in their possession merchandise to the extent of \$45, \$150, and \$70 respectively.

Mr. Agassiz defended all three men, and pleaded guilty on their behalf to an attempt to export goods without a permit. The men were perfectly ignorant of the local laws, he said, and though he was aware that that was no excuse, it was ground for mitigation. It was the first time the men had been to Hongkong, and had they known the law it would have been a perfectly easy matter for them to have obtained permits.

Inspector Brazil said that when charged all the men said that they had only just come to Hongkong and did not know the law.

This ignorance cost the traders \$25, \$50 and \$50 respectively.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPTS.

LAST TWO DAYS

OF

SALE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN LADIES':

HATS, DRESSES, BLOUSES, SHOES, HOSE, ETC.

AND IN MEN'S:

HATS, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[31]

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agent: WILLEM HEYBLOM, Powell's Building.

[1018]

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

PHONE 345.

PHONE 346.

SERGES,

GABERDINES

CHECKS.

FOR LADIES' COATS & SKIRTS AND DRESSES.

NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.

[1077]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

THE deciding match of the season for "THE PERFECTION CUP" presented by Messrs. D. & J. McCallum, of Edinburgh, will be played between TAIKOO and KOWLOON on the Police Green, Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 2.30 p.m. sharp. The Cup and trophies will be presented at the conclusion of the game by Mrs. C. Bonn. Members of other Clubs and their Lady friends are cordially invited.

B. L. PROST,
Hon. Secretary.
1137

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
(BRITISH SECTION).

NOTICE.

TIFFIN TRAIN.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from SATURDAY, 16th September, and on each succeeding SATURDAY, until further Notice, Tiffin will be served on the Train leaving Kowloon at 1.28 p.m. to First Class Passengers only. The charge for Tiffin will be \$1.25. To assist the Management and for their own personal comfort, passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, by telephone or letter, which may be done up to Friday night.

By Order,
A. S. MACKICHAN,
For Manager.
Telephone No. K. 231. [1138]

ORGAN RECITAL

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,

on

MONDAY NEXT,

AT 9.15 P.M.

Violinist: Miss VERA CREES.

Vocalist: Mr. J. DEWAR.

NAVAL LEAGUE WAR FUND.

[1139]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "CITY OF DURHAM."

On or about 25th September
It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.
[1140]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whose delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 19th Sept, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 22nd Sept, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 19th Sept, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS
Agent.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1916. [2]

NOTICE.

S.S. "AUGUST BELMONT."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be Responsible for any Debts incurred by the Officers or Crew of the above vessel.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1916. [1133]

NOTICE.

I beg to inform the public that I have this Day Established myself as Watchmaker, Repairer, etc.
All work done on the Premises and all orders will have my careful attention.

JAMES STEER
(late of Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.),
No. 4, D'Almeida Street,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1080]

NOTICE.

SIEMSEN & CO.
H. A. SIEMSEN.
O. STRUCKMEYER.
F. DANIELSEN.
R. STUTZKE.

ANY persons having Claims against the above who have not already lodged same with the Liquidators are requested to present same to the Undersigned before 30th September, 1916.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators of the above.
[1083]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/713, dated Hongkong, 17th February, 1909, for One Share numbered 32518 Registered in the name of Miss SARAH DUNCAN FLECK has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th September, 1916, a new Certificate for the Share will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/713 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1064]

THE STRAITS TRADING COMPANY,
LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore).

IN connection with the proposed increase of the Company's Capital the holders of share warrants purporting to claim an allotment of the bonus shares are notified that they will be required to exchange their share warrants for registered share certificates, and the attention of shareholders is drawn to the fact that the bonus shares proposed to be issued will rank for dividend from 1st October, 1916, and that therefore no dividend will be payable in respect of them until about June, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
H. A. E. THOMSON,
Secretary.
Dated at Singapore, the 29th August, 1916. [1113]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION
No. S. 192.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CONTRACT," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, for the Supply of Agitated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beer, Spirits, Wines, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of Tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.
Medical Department,
Hongkong 8th September, 1916. [1132]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

THE above SCHOOL, situated in the healthiest part of Macao, will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, Sept. 15th.

A sound education in English, Portuguese and Commercial subjects is provided.
Apply to the—
Fr. DIRECTOR. [1109]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE NEXT TERM will Commence on SATURDAY, 16th September, at 9 A.M. There will be an Entrance Examination on FRIDAY, 15th September, at 9 A.M.
Rev. W. H. HEWITT, M.A., B.D.,
Warden. [1130]

WANTED.

MASTER MARINER, LONDON CERTIFICATE, is open for employment as MASTER on China Coast or Foreign-going steamer.
Apply—
"X. Y."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1135]

SPEND YOUR
VACATIONIN
BAGUIO

(PHILIPPINES).

CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.
5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.
65° F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from Manila.
(GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.)

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO
ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.

FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS
IN THE WORLD.

Automobile and Horse Race Tracks
FIRST CLASS HOTELS

For Information, address—
THE CITY SECRETARY,
BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of THOS. COOK & SON [782]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

For One Month or 3 Weeks.

"FUNGSEUI," Plantation Road.
Cheap rental.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis. [1134]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1117]

TO LET.

"MODREENAGH WEST," No. 42, THE PEAK, from 1st November, 1916.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis. [1109]

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.
TO LET, from 1st October, 1916, Four Large, Connecting ROOMS on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Place. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
For particulars apply to—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL. [1030]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW PEAK, GOWDOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 900 tons.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings. [1097]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.
FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 3, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1085]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD. [865]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply—
THORESEN & Co. [999]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [940]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [516]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [523]

TO LET.

NO. 2, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with CHINA Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMSHU, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [416]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in KING'S BUILDINGS, Conduit Road, CLIFTON GARDENS, Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings. [1005]

TO LET.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continental Current Sheet Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shut regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
Alexandra Buildings. [49]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD
BROWN

BRANDY

E
QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

DEATHS.

At the Peak Hospital, on the 13th inst., MARIA ARWE, wife of Albert Arwe, of the Kowloon Dairy, aged 5 years.
The funeral will pass the Monument to-day at 5.30 p.m. [1141]

NICKALLS.—Killed in N. France, Lieut. EDWARD GILBERT NICKALLS, King's Liverpool Regiment, aged 21, dearly loved younger son of Rev. E. C. and Mary Nickalls, E.B.M., Tsingchow, Shantung.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, 14th SEPTEMBER, 1916.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE
IN MANCHURIA.

The continual occurrence of "incidents" between Japanese and Chinese troops in Manchuria gives great cause for anxiety as to the future, more especially as there seems little probability that the circumstances leading to these troubles will undergo any modification for some time to come. As long as it is necessary to guard the railway zone with Japanese troops, and as long as there is a chance of them meeting Chinese troops, clashes are bound to occur. Rightly or wrongly, the Chinese troops regard the Japanese troops as interlopers, and, wrongly or rightly, the Japanese troops regard themselves as occupying a superior position.

The case is one of divided authority—or, rather, authority so indefinitely divided that the boundary line is scarcely visible. Again, it is very difficult to get at the true facts of the incidents. If the blame could be allotted, and one side clearly shown to be in the wrong, it would be possible to utilise past experience to put each side on its guard against a repetition of the trouble. There is an equal amount of hard swearing on either side, and an independent investigation by third parties is considered as a measure which would be *infra dignitate*. Both sides require that their statements should be accepted without question, and, as the views of both sides are in direct conflict, there is no hope of a reconciliation. The only way by which a crisis can be averted

is for one side or the other to give way, and in the present conditions it is hardly surprising that this side is always China. Of course, if the present situation be traced back to its source, China is to blame. Through failure to look after her own adequately, and protect herself against possible aggression, she invited intervention—more especially by the Power which was likely to be most seriously injured by such aggression.

China's continued weakness further led to measures on the part of Japan to consolidate her position that were inevitable in the circumstances, and it is these measures which have resulted in the intolerable situation now obtaining. Many criticisms have been levelled against the Japanese Government in regard to its policy towards China, but there is one criticism which we have not yet seen, and that is that Japan is attempting half-measures where she should either have taken no measures at all, or have taken such measures as would give her undivided control. It is not without justice that the Japanese Press stigmatises Japan's policy in China as weak-kneed and invertebrate, but it fails to see that to endeavour to establish a strong policy on a weak foundation is a hopeless task, leading only to recriminations and charges of high-handed and aggressive procedure. The Japanese Government seems to be not entirely unaware that the building it has erected requires strengthening at the foundations, as the recent demands on China testify, but the difficulty of interfering with a structure already erected was clearly shown by the result. Instead of serving to improve the relations between the two countries, the demands resulted in further embittering them, since it was conceived that they were framed purely in an aggressive spirit. No doubt there is aggression. When one country finds itself compelled to interfere in the internal affairs of another—that is, when it takes up the duties which should properly fall upon another—there is bound to be aggression. There is, of course, the general question whether Japan's excursions on the continent of Asia are really to her advantage. Different opinions may be held on this point, but if we grant that the weakness of those countries lying nearest to Japan was a source of danger to her independence, then some form of aggression was inevitable. In the case of Korea it has resulted in the annexation of the country; in the case of South Manchuria it has resulted in a sort of divided authority which has proved, and will continue to prove, a source of continual trouble. Was Japan wise in undertaking any sort of responsibility in South Manchuria? Should she not have contented herself with the control of Korea and the possession of the Liaotung peninsula? We are inclined to think this would have been the wisest course.

It certainly would have appealed to the Japanese Government as the wisest course if they had been able to look into the future. Retreat, however, is now impossible, and the alternative of taking complete control of South Manchuria thus enters within the scope of practical politics as the only means of preventing further friction. Already Japan's rights and privileges in South Manchuria give her practical control, and as they have been recognised by the Powers as fully as Russia's rights in North Manchuria, it is improbable that their establishment on a logical basis would meet with any serious opposition.

Mails for Europe and Siberia close to-day at 2 p.m. and at 3 p.m.

Mr. L. Gull has resigned from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and left to volunteer for active service.

It is announced that tiffin will be served on the trains leaving Kowloon at 1.28 p.m. next Saturday and on each succeeding Saturday until further notice.

The Hongkong Bowls League announce that the deciding match of the season for the "Perfection" Cups will be played between Tai Koo and Kowloon at Happy Valley next Saturday afternoon.

The degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, has been conferred upon Dr. Timothy Richard at a Congregation of the University of Wales, at Aberystwith, near his birthplace, in recognition of his services to higher education and literature in China, and particularly in connection with the Shansi University.

The "Scamps" made a farewell appearance in the Theatre Royal last night before a good audience, who were unstinted in their appreciation of the programme, which included a number of old favourites and some new items, whose merits were quickly recognised and acknowledged. Recalls were frequent and readily responded to. "The Scamps' Picture Palace" made a fitting close to a very enjoyable entertainment.

What is called a "sanitary comedy," which is now being given at the Vagoza, Osaka, is said to be drawing full houses every day. The play, says the *Japan Chronicle*, is intended as a sort of popular lecture to teach people the importance of hygiene and sanitation at a time when the city is suffering from the invasion of an epidemic of cholera. It appears that very few of those who have seen the "sanitary play" visit on their way home ice-cream shops or fruit stalls for the consumption of water-melons, ice cream, or shaved ice, or waters mixed with suspicious ingredients. This abstinence is taken as an indication of the beneficial effect of the play.

THE TYTAM BAY MURDER

TWO MEN EXECUTED.

The final stage was reached yesterday in the Tytam Bay murder, when the two men found guilty were executed at Victoria Gaol soon after 5 a.m. The two men executed were named Li Kwong and Lai Yat, and they were charged, along with four others, with the murder of a boatman at Tytam Bay. The men charged, along with others, boarded a stone junk, all being armed with knives, etc. A fight ensued, during which a young boatman was fatally stabbed, and four men were subsequently arrested. At the last Criminal Sessions, Li Kwong and Lai Yat were found guilty on the capital charge and sentenced to death.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Mr. Hazeldent.

Chief Warder Pierpoint spoke to sentence of death being carried out, in the presence of Mr. J. W. Franks (Assistant Superintendent of the Gaol), Dr. McKenny (Gaol Medical Officer), the usual escort of officers, and himself at 5.20 a.m. that day.

Dr. McKenny said that death, which was due to fracture of the spinal cord, was instantaneous in both cases, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

ABUSIVE CHAIR COOLIE.

An abusive Hongkong chair coolie was charged before Mr. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, the complainant being Mrs. Hynes, wife of the Superintendent of Mails at the Hongkong Post Office.

Mr. Hynes, on behalf of his wife, stated that on the previous morning his wife visited the Government Civil Hospital with a sick baby. Upon leaving the hospital Mrs. Hynes went up to Hospital Road to get a chair. There was a chair some distance away, and as she did not want to walk with the sick baby his wife asked a Chinese woman to call the chair for her, giving her 10 cents for doing so. The coolies refused to come.

Mrs. Hynes then asked a boy to call the chair for her and eventually the coolies came. The defendant used some obscene expressions, and all the way down to the Post Office he also abused Mrs. Hynes. Mr. Hynes added that his wife was not able to appear in Court.

Mr. Wood said that unless Mrs. Hynes came forward to give evidence he could not deal with the case.

Mr. Hynes remarked that he would withdraw the case, and the coolie was accordingly discharged.

The Press Gallery of the House of Commons has in its time been the spring-board for many distinguished men—writers for the most part, of course, and the young recruit fortifies himself with the knowledge that Charles Dickens once wielded the pencil in quarters much less spacious than those which are now allotted to the Fourth Estate. Mr. Duke, who has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, is the first member of the Gallery to attain Cabinet rank. He sat there in the early "eighties" as representative of the *Western Morning News*, and like many other Gallery men combined journalism with law. Sir Edward Clarke was in the Gallery 20 years before Mr. Duke, and but for the accidents of politics might have ascended the ladder leading from a law office under the Crown to the Woolsack.

THE WAR.

GREAT FRENCH SUCCESSES ON THE SOMME.

RUSSIANS GAIN IN THE CARPATHIANS.

ENEMY WITHDRAWAL IN TRANSYLVANIA.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE ON THE STRUMA.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY'S AMMUNITION DEPOT ON FIRE.

London, September 13th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué states:—Last night our artillery caused conflagrations in the enemy's ammunition depot at Grandcourt.

There was intermittent hostile shelling on the front south of the Ancre.

We destroyed enemy gunpits and fired their ammunition store.

Fifty prisoners were brought in.

LATER.

A communiqué states:—The situation is unchanged.

FRENCH FRONT.

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.

Paris, September 12th.

A communiqué states:—A French air squadron bombed campments at Semencourt, the railway station at Metzablon, and military factories at Dillingen.

A French pilot brought down an enemy aeroplane on the Somme.

A communiqué states:—Enemy attacks east of Belloy-en-Santerre were easily repulsed.

We occupied a German trench south of Berry.

REMARKABLE FRENCH ADVANCE.

Paris, September 13th.

A communiqué states:—The French at mid-day vigorously offensived on a front of six kilometres between Comblès and the Somme.

GERMAN LINES CARRIED IN THIRTY MINUTES.

The attack developed most rapidly, and the whole German first line was carried in less than half-an-hour.

FRENCH CAPTURE HILL, WOODS AND ENEMY TRENCHES.

The French irresistibly pushed on, and successively carried Hill 145, Marrières Woods, and the whole of the enemy's trenches as far as the Bethune-Peronne road.

We hold the border road between the southern outskirts of Rancourt to south of Bouchavesnes.

Further south we advanced our lines to Crest 70, west of Feuillaucourt.

The total of prisoners hitherto captured is 1,500, of whom many are officers.

THE CAPTURE OF GINCHY.

London, September 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, in describing the capture of Ginchy, says it was defended by an immense concentration of enemy guns, but our infantry entered the village within ten minutes from the time of starting the advance. The officers had to make frantic endeavours to arrest the impetus of the Irish in pursuing the Germans into the thick of their supports.

Their spirit was amazing. He mentions that the night before the attack soldier-servants "deserted" and left notes to the effect that they had not been in the last scrap, but were going to participate in the capture of Ginchy. The notes concluded with "If all right, will be back to-morrow."

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIGOROUS ALLIED OFFENSIVE

London, September 13th.

The French official communiqué issued at Salonika states:—The British troops have been engaged in violent fighting on the Struma.

They stormed the village of Nevoljen.

In a vigorous Allied offensive north of Majadag Bulgarian trenches on a front of three kilometres to a depth of 800 metres were captured.

A Bulgarian attack on the Serbians was repulsed with heavy losses.

BRITISH ON THE STRUMA.

London, September 12th.

The British official communiqué states:—Our detachments which crossed the Struma seized the enemy trenches on the east bank at Neohori.

The French detachment co-operating with us captured the village of Yenimah, securing prisoners.

The enemy suffered heavily during their retirement and in their counterattacks.

Our artillery carried out a systematic bombardment of the enemy trenches north of Machukovo on the Doiran front.

TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

DATE OF DECLARATION OF WAR.

Bukharest, September 10th.

Although Turkey did not declare war against Roumania till September 7th the presence of Turks in the Dobrudja is indubitable.

The Roumanians are bombarding Rustchuk in reply to the shelling of Guirgevo.

Bucharest, September 13th.

An official communiqué states:—The enemy continues to retreat in a westerly direction in the Maros and Alt valleys.

The enemy navigation on the Danube is completely paralysed.

ENEMY WITHDRAWAL IN TRANSYLVANIA ADMITTED.

Amsterdam, September 13th.

A Vienna official communiqué mentions the withdrawal on the right of the Roumanian line in Transylvania.

The Zurich and Vienna papers state that the Russian pressure in the Carpathians is constantly increasing. Vehement attacks are being made on the Austrian positions on the ridge of the Tomnatik.

Elsewhere the Germans and Austrians are being compelled to withdraw their lines towards the south-west over the Upper Gironbach.

ROUMANIA'S FREEDOM ON THE DANUBE.

London, September 12th.

Reuter's Agency is reliably informed that, as a result of the Roumanian occupation of Orsova, the Austrian river fleet on the Upper Danube is unable to assist or communicate with the Austrian units below Orsova. There are unimportant Austrian craft in the Bulgarian waters, but they are compelled to hide, and they dare not venture out to bombard the Roumanian towns. In consequence of the intensity of the Roumanian artillery fire, the river from Silistria to the Black Sea is free to Roumanian navigation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ZAIMIS CABINET'S FALL CONTRIBUTING CAUSES.

London, September 13th.

From a Reuter telegram from Athens it would appear that the fall of the Zaimis Cabinet was due, *inter alia*, to the Gounarist Reservists' Leagues defying the Government and continuing to terrorise their political opponents, thereby placing M. Zaimis in a difficult position.

RESIGNATION NOT YET ACCEPTED.

Athens, September 13th.

Apparently, the resignation of the Premier, M. Zaimis, has not yet been accepted.

It is believed in official circles that even the King is unable to avoid a change of Government, which is now the only hope of settling the crisis.

M. ZAIMIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

Paris, September 13th.

M. Dimitra Coucoulos is regarded as the probable successor of M. Zaimis. He favours the intervention of Greece on the side of the Allies or a definite neutrality till the end of the war.

FRENCH PRECAUTIONS AT ATHENS.

Athens, September 12th.

French bluejackets have been landed to form a guard for the Legation at Athens.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN THE CARPATHIANS.

Petrograd, September 12th.

A communiqué states:—We occupied several heights in the region of the Bielycheremoch river, in the Carpathians, repulsing the enemy's counterattacks.

We occupied the Kapul Mountains, in the wooded Carpathians, and the ridge in the same vicinity, taking 1,000 prisoners, seven machine guns and other war material.

We further progressed on the Caucasian front, where snow is falling on the mountains.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

London, September 13th.

An Italian communiqué states:—We have progressed at Vallarosa, in the Upper Posina Valley, and have repulsed an enemy attack in that region.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN RULE ENDED.

ON THE BANKS OF THE VICTORIA NYANZA.

Amsterdam, September 12th.

The colonial correspondent of the Cologne Volkszeitung says that German rule on the German bank of the Victoria Nyanza has ended after a gallant fight by the occupation troops. The English advance was systematic and unopposable. Two naval engagements occurred on the Lake, in which two German boats—the *Muanza* and the *Otto-Heinrich*—were sunk.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HUNGARY AND TRANSYLVANIA.

POLITICAL CHANGES.

Zurich, September 12th.

It is reported from Bucharest that the Apponyi and Andrássy groups are joining the Coalition Cabinet, and that the Karlovy party is standing out, but not opposing.

The Reichpost attributes the settlement to a recognition of the necessity for national unity in view of the invasion of Transylvania.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

London, September 13th.

Reuter's Agency is informed that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has no intention of going to Italy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

PICTURES OF THEIR ACTIVITIES.

London, September 13th.

A large and distinguished audience, including many representatives of India, attended the first exhibition, in London, of the cinematograph films taken by Girdwood, official photographer to the Raj, depicting the part played by Indian troops in France and Flanders. The pictures are among the finest yet shown of the operations on the Western front, and were greatly admired.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said he was proud to participate in an exhibition of the heroic efforts of the soldiers of India on behalf of the Empire. The films would be a worthy record of the part the Government, princes, and peoples of India had played in the war. The people of India had contributed and were continuing to contribute generously alike to the forces in the field and to charitable objects such as hospitals for wounded soldiers. India had won renown on the battlefields of France and had also fought with credit to themselves and advantage to the Empire in other theatres of the war.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said that all recognised the heroic efforts of the Indian troops to relieve the garrison of Kut and sympathised with and shared the disappointment of the relief force that they were beaten by physical difficulties, climatic conditions, and floods. The Mesopotamian effort, great as it had been, was only one of the many undertakings to which India had contributed. He hoped the comradeship in arms thus established would result throughout the whole Empire a keener interest in India problems and secure for Indian aspirations the entire sympathy of all parts of the King's Dominions.

A "YARN" OF THE JUTLAND BATTLE.

[COPYRIGHT BY ALFRED NOYES, 1916.]

London, September 13th.

The concluding article by Mr. Alfred Noyes on the Navy contains a number of breezy yarns of the Jutland battle, including the following:—

The *Warrior* was being badly mauled and the *Warspite* steamed in between the *Warrior* and the enemy, taking all the punishment, while revolving like a cat chasing its tail, with all her guns going. The *Warrior's* ship's company, being most grateful for having been saved by the new and startling manoeuvre, sent a boat to the *Warspite* bearing gifts of cigars and bottles, which were received with Homerian laughter and shouts of—"Take them back; we did not try to save you; we were chasing our own damned tail, and could not help it. Our helm was jammed!"

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS.

COMPOSITION OF CONTROL COMMITTEE.

London, September 12th.

The personnel of the special committee controlling all matters relating to British war prisoners includes Sir Leander Starr Jameson (President); Mr. W. E. Hume-Williams, B.C., M.P.; Mr. A. Y. Gipsy Campbell, O.I.E.; and Sir John Prescott Hewitt, G.C.S.I. The two latter represent the interest of Indian prisoners.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

OFFICIALLY ADMITTED TO BE OVER THREE MILLIONS.

London, September 13th.

An official report of German casualties to the end of August puts the total at 3,376,143, over 800,000 of which are deaths.

EARTHQUAKES IN JAVA.

Amsterdam, September 12th.

A telegram to the *Telegraaf* states that four very strong earthquake shocks were felt in Central Java on Saturday night.

Houses were damaged.

There are no reports of casualties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISASTER ON ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

QUEBEC SUSPENSION BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

Quebec, September 13th.

The centre span of the Quebec Bridge, the largest cantilever suspension bridge in the world, collapsed this morning and fell into the St. Lawrence, precipitating the workmen into the water.

So far 27 are missing. Five bodies have been recovered.

The Chief Engineer fell into the river and was picked up by a tug badly injured.

Navigation is suspended.

The collapse occurred during the unprecedented feat of lifting the cantilever 150 feet from pontoons.

The undertaking was being watched by vast crowds.

GOVERNMENT JUTE CONTRACT.

CRITICISM BY THE "TIMES."

London, September 13th.

The *Times* says that the War Office estimate that the Ralli jute contract would save £7 per ton, or £500,000 on 80,000 tons supplied to Dunlop in three months, is regarded as greatly exaggerated.

It is pointed out that £5 of the "saving" is due to reduced freight, and 27/6 due to non-payment of insurance and remission of Indian export tax, both of which could be realised without the appointment of a single firm as buyer. Thus the net saving would be only 12/6 per ton, or £50,000 annually.

Meanwhile an important point has, apparently, not yet been considered, namely, what the Dundee spinners are to do with their own stocks which were acquired at higher prices than the jute supplied by Government.

[We are unable to reconcile the figures given above. The net saving would appear to be 2/6 a ton, but this would not amount to £50,000 on 80,000 tons a year.—Ed.]

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS.

Portland (Maine), Sept. 12th.

The Republicans, assisted by the Progressives, have gained a most significant victory in the State elections for Maine by returning Milliken as Governor with a majority of 13,000, also two United States Senators for Congressmen.

The increase in the Republican vote is regarded as an indication of the growth of anti-Wilson sentiment.

AMERICAN AND JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Tokio, September 13th.

Judge Gary, the President of the United Steel Corporation, in addressing the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, appealed for the promotion of harmonious relations between the two countries, and for the co-operation of Japan-American business-men, in order to avoid post-war competition. The speaker said that America wished to see Japan flourish.

AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, September 13th.

"Chick" Evans has won the American Amateur Golf Championship, beating Gardner by 4-3.

NEW YORK TRANSPORT STRIKE.

A GENERAL EXTENSION THREATENED.

New York, September 13th.

Following a failure of striking street-car employees to tie up local transportation, a general strike in the city, involving 800,000 workers, is threatened.

THE SUMATRA RISING.

Amsterdam, September 13th.

A telegram to the *Telegraaf* states that a patrol killed 18 and captured 21 of the insurgents in the Dutch East Indies.

DUTCH OVERSEA TRUST.

Hayze, September 13th.

The Dutch Oversea Trust have obtained the release of 422,000 kilograms of kapok. They have also arranged for the importation of cocoa beans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GERMAN WAR LOAN.

ANTICIPATING FAILURE.

Amsterdam, September 12th.

According to the *North German Gazette*, General von Blume in appealing for subscriptions to the new War Loan, says the success of the loan is being systematically thwarted by people saying that whoever subscribes to it prolongs the war.

FRENCH WAR LOAN.

CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

Paris, September 13th.

M. Ribot, in introducing an unlimited 5 per cent. War Loan in the Chamber, said the confidence of the country was stronger than ever. They no longer doubted victory. "It remains for us," he added, "to complete the Allies' task and to achieve the triumph of civilisation."

TO DRAIN THE ZUIDER-ZEE.

Amsterdam, September 13th.

Legislation has been introduced providing for the draining of the Zuider-Zee, at an estimated cost of £11,000,000, the work to extend over a period of 10 years.

OBITUARY.

SIR JAMES SIVEWRIGHT.

London, September 13th.

The death is announced of Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G., for many years associated with South African affairs.

CHINESE NEWS.

LUNG ALLOWED 5,000 SOLDIERS.

The Chinese Government has despatched a telegram to Lung Chien-wei (says the *Peking Gazette*), ordering him to leave Canton for Jungchow in Hainan Island without delay. General Lung is allowed to leave the province with five thousand soldiers under his command. The Ministry of Finance has also been ordered to remit four hundred thousand dollars to General Lung to enable him to pay his troops and meet urgent expenses, while more funds are promised later.

THE SECOND REORGANIZATION LOAN.

Now that the appointment of the Cabinet Ministers has been confirmed by the two Houses of the National Assembly, the Government is preparing some memorandums concerning the proposed loan and how it will be disposed of, for the information of the foreign financiers, previous to the opening of formal negotiations for fifty or one hundred million dollars on the security of the salt surplus.

The reasons for the loan of one hundred million dollars are reported to be as follows:—\$30,000,000 to be used for the resumption of specie payment by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications; \$40,000,000 for the disbandment of superfluous troops in the various Provinces and the reorganization of their civil administration which has been affected by the recent revolutions; \$30,000,000 for meeting the reorganization expenses of the Central Government.

Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, will report these to the National Assembly shortly.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

According to a report from authoritative quarters (says the *Peking Gazette*), the military expenditure for the present year is estimated at \$136,715,766, exclusive of incidental expenses.

The above figures constitute almost one-third of the total expenditure in this year's budget. It may be remarked that the naval expenditure is only one-twentieth of the military expenditure.

CHINESE STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

Eighty young Chinese students—65 men and 15 women—sailed on September 8th, to study in various universities and colleges in the United States. All are Government scholars, that is, they are to be supported in America from the indemnity fund of some 14 million dollars gold that was remitted to the Chinese Government in 1908. About a dozen other students sailed with the Government scholars.

GERMAN SOLDIERS AND THE FOOD SHORTAGE.

A circular found on a prisoner states:—"It is the duty of every soldier to economise in food and forage to counteract the enemy's efforts to starve us out. Satisfy only your natural needs; eat all the crumbs. You have a right to be generous with your rations, but you need not eat all. Don't let duty to hand in the evenings and apparently useless articles—skins, old clothes, bags, leather, and metal."

THE TEA INDUSTRY.

The tea merchants of various provinces at Shanghai are reported to be organising a large Tea Company in order to improve the industry and to extend their business in the United States of America, where, at the recent Panama Exhibition, Chinese tea was much appreciated. Regulations have already been made and the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce secured for the enterprise, says the *Peking Daily News*.

A SUBALTERN IN GREECE.

Few subalterns in the Salonika force are really bored with their existence, but it is the correct thing to affect a lofty disdain for Greece and sigh for a more exciting life in France. The fresh faced lad who, during a hurried day's leave to Salonika, strolls into Floc's and eats with a blase and detached air half a dozen of the best fancy cakes in Europe is just as "fed up" as the other who has seen nothing but mountains and his platoon for months. He shares Tommy's conviction that Greece is "no bon," that it is high time we began to strafe the Bulgars, and that "the first five years of a war are always the worst." But he has his tongue in his cheek all the time. If he is young he is probably having the time of his life; if his age is creeping over the precipice that lets you down with a bump into the forties, he realises that he is renewing his youth and storing up health and energy for the good days to come.

Let me tell you something of my own experience during the last two months. I say little of the preceding winter, for I cannot write anything in the least polite about it. I treated us with the utmost rudeness. On our arrival there were snow and mist; then rain, then more rain, and after that was an asphyxiating as a bayonet charge, then rain again, and so on to the end. Life in those days was as miserable as a wet Sunday afternoon in Glasgow. But the joy of the last few weeks has almost wiped out the memory of that wretchedness. In a couple of months, in much less, the sun has sprung up and ripened, the mountains have changed colour, the fig-trees have become heavy with fruit, and the voice of the bull-frog has increased from a Scarlatti piquancy to a Richard Strauss fortissimo. If you come here, straight from England you call the weather "tophole" from Gallipoli the inevitable word is "push"; if from Egypt, it is the weather "of the very rich," Tommy is content to satirise the native orange-seller and call it "very good, very nice, very chic—erp."

During the winter we built fortifications, but since April we have been almost continually on the move. Where we have gone and why we have gone we have not always known, but it would be hard to persuade some of us that we have not scaled every mountain in Greece and marched round every lake and paddled into the precise middle of every swamp. We are told that we are being taught mountain warfare, but long ago we decided that we had been taught all there was to learn about this exotic form of activity. My own ideas about picketing heights do not always coincide with the C.O.'s, but when my platoon and I have picked a few more score mountains we shall, no doubt, eventually win the approving smile of Him Who Must Be Obeyed.

The start in the morning is always early: reveille 5.30, breakfast 6, parade 7. By the time we march off the sun is already biting at the back of our necks; by noon it has blistered the raw skin on our knees that grew overnight (we wear cotton "shorts"), and by three o'clock we have learned to loathe the music of the water-in-a-bottle which the water that must be drunk for any conceivable reason, be drunk on the march. At five we halt for the night and think desperately of food. It is just at the moment when our company cook, having lit a fire, tells us that a cup of tea will be ready in five minutes, and just at the moment when we see a dozen eggs being put into a saucepan, that my company commander calls out my name, points to an inaccessible height on the horizon, and tells me to march off at once, when I realise most poignantly how rotten the war really is. A long time after (say three or four years), when I have reached the height and picked my platoon, I hear the gentle sarcasm of my lads from the "Jod?" "As-ta got any sponge-cake, Jod?" "No, I'm having tripe and onions to-night. The missus has just gone out for the beer." They eat their bully-beef and hard biscuits while the sun drops, darkness falls, and the friendly stars come out.

Well, it is a gorgeous life, hardship notwithstanding. So gorgeous, indeed, that we frequently feel ashamed of being so contented and happy when so many of our countrymen and women are going through hell. Our superstition when we receive letters from female relatives who write as though we were heroes enduring untold agonies for the sake of hearth and home. They refuse to believe anything we tell them of the good times we enjoy; they have raised us on a pedestal, and there, I suppose, we must remain until we return home and disclose the astounding fact that we are only ourselves after all.

I am writing this in my bivouac by the light of a candle. The bivouac is erected on a ledge which I dug out on the steep side of a donga. In a quarter of an hour I shall be asleep, and as I close my eyes I shall think of the good time that awaits me to-morrow. I shall rise at four, there will be a cool wind and a Mediterranean blue sky; a few birds will be singing. I shall slip on my boots, and my pyjama-clad form will creep on hands and knees out of my hole and then rush like the wind to the clear stream half a mile away that tumbles musically down the mountain-side. There is a pool with a bottom of fine sand. The sun will be rising, and the jolly little blue flowers whose name I don't know will be nodding and beckoning to me. And, as I am taking off my boots, I shall hear voices approaching, and I shall see a group of my fellow officers hurrying over the rocks to the pool we found last night. Then the thrill of the first plunge, the idle floating, the long sit on the shelf of rock that the sun has already warmed; and, finally, the swimming march back to breakfast. All this is to be mine to-morrow—all this and much more. But the question we keep asking ourselves is this: "When shall we be allowed to take our turn in 'France'?" (Gerald Cumberland, in "Chester Guardian.")

GERMANY'S CARE FOR ITS ARMY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SAVING OF SOLDIERS' LIVES.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN FOR RETREAT BEFORE BRITISH.

[BY PHILIP GIBBS.]

In the minute details of organization, and in the driving machinery behind it, the German high command is masterly, and there is not a soldier in the Kaiser's armies who is not well equipped and well fed, unless the British guns do not permit supplies to come up. Enormous attention is paid to the morale of the men by organizing concerts, religious services and beer parties behind the lines, so that they shall be kept cheerful, and the news of the world is especially edited for them. With that point of view in mind, the German high command is careful of the lives of its men until the day comes when they have to be flung ruthlessly forward in wave after wave against the guns of the Allies.

ELABORATE DUG-OUTS.

Again and again I have described the spaciousness and depth and comfort of the German dug-outs. This is a part of the system of life saving, and the divisional commanders set their men to work and keep them at work in a way which the British would call slave-driving. At Oviliers, some of them had six or eight rooms communicating with each other, and two separate stories. The rooms were as large as fifteen by thirty feet, furnished with spring beds, carpets, washing arrangements with water laid on, electric lights, tapestries to keep out the draughts, and other luxuries.

One of the dug-outs at Oviliers had nine entrances, with beds for 110 men, thirty feet below the surface, and with a cookhouse containing three big boilers. But it is not only in the trenches and in places like Oviliers that the Germans did so industriously. Far behind their lines, wherever they have these elaborate subterranean shelters, deeper and stronger than most of the British, and with much greater accommodation, it means incessant work, but it is work that saves life, and the Germans do not begrudge it, and have no special pride in taking risks.

That is good generalship and good soldiering, but it does not save them. A continuous artillery fire such as the British are employing at present is frightfully destructive of human life, and no amount of digging will safeguard it.

PROBLEM OF DEATH.

The German mind is busy with the problem of its death. It goes to great risk and trouble to remove its dead from the fields, because the living men who follow are disheartened and terrified by the sight of so many corpses on their way. Search parties are sent out under shell fire to collect them, even though many searchers may join the dead, and their bodies are put into mortuary chambers like the one found by the British recently at Pozieres. It was filled with dead bodies, waiting to be taken away on a light railway which runs up to the place, but the German artillery fired upon this mortuary and set it on fire.

The Germans keep their best brains out of danger. This is true even when the brains are second best. In is very seldom that any officer over the rank of captain is found in the front line trenches, and the officers of higher rank remain well in the back-ground.

Lately, during a British attack, orders had been given that the officers and non-commissioned officers commanding companies and platoons should visit their trenches at night. "So that the men may see or hear their commanders." It is all very naive and reveals that curious lack of humour which characterizes the German War-Lord.

DRUGS FOR COURAGE.

To give their men courage in the hours when the German soldiers, who are brave men, might well give way to terror, the German chemists manufactured tallboys with which they drug them. There is no doubt of this, because many of the druggs have been found by a friend of mine, a medical officer of the Kentish men. He helped to take some trenches north of Pozieres a few days ago. They contained ether and opium in sufficient quantities to intoxicate the strongest man. To the Germans, it is good stuff before a counter-attack.

The German organization is remarkably good. It does not neglect the spiritual or physical side of their soldiers. It provides them with song books and prayer books as well as with food and drink. It has never revealed a shortage of shells. Its gunners are wonderfully quick to get on the targets when called on for help by the sending up of signals of distress.

In all the machines of war, and in the fine art of keeping up the pride of their men, the German war lords and high officers show a real genius, but they cannot bring the dead men back to life nor hide the agonies of their death. They blink at the fact that British troops have broken their second line, and hammered them with terrific blows and reached out with their long range guns to destroy them behind their lines.

HERE APPREHENSION.

I know that on the eve of the British attack all instructions were prepared for a general retreat, with every detail ready in case the British troops should break through on a wide front. This is a confession of deep apprehension. It shows that they were expecting defeat and preparing for it. It is a state of mind expressed in an order of the day issued by the German Emperor and found on one of his own officers captured to the north of Pozieres.

"To the leaders of the troops of the first army," says the Kaiser, "I express from the bottom of my heart my deep appreciation and my imperial gratitude for the splendid achievement in the warding off of the Anglo-French mass attacks on July 30th. They have accomplished with German faithfulness what I and their countrymen expected from them. God help them further."

HARDEN'S AMAZING TIRADE.

The *Times* special correspondent, writing from Rotterdam, comments upon the latest number of Maximilian Harden's review, *The Zukunft*, to which, it will be remembered, allusion was made in our cable columns a month ago. The review, says the *Times* correspondent, contains the most remarkable article since the war began of Germany's most powerful, most Government-fearing publicist. More than that, it is the most striking proof of many in the last few days of the chastened mood in which our chief enemy is embarking on the third year of war.

"After Two Years" is the title of Harden's article, which monopolises the whole number. Roughly stated, his conclusion is that Germany is fighting for her existence, that the end is not within the field of vision, that there lies ahead a period of untold hardship and struggle. This, he it remembered, is from the pen of the man who, in the days before the reality dawned, boldly declared this was Germany's war; that Germany did will war because Germany's kultur was destined to dominate the universe.

Holding out is now his note. This is struck in the text of the article, consisting of four lines of poetry, of which the following is a rough, unmetrical translation:

"Long is one night, longer still are two; how shall I last through three?"

"Even a month appears to me less long than half a night of holding out."

SHATTERING GERMANY'S HOPES.

It is impossible within the space available to give more than isolated passages from the brochure. Even in reading these it must be remembered that nearly every one of Harden's sentences means more than appears on the surface; that by metaphor and suggestion he tries to convey to the reader what he dare not say openly. But bearing this in mind, there will be found Harden's realisation of the shattering of Germany's dream of domination, Russia's unconquerability, England's untouched power, and France's broken force of resistance.

On the first head there is the confession: "Only from disappointment after having imagined the desired object close at hand have we at home become cross and have had to turn our faces aside in shame from the questioning lips of our warriors." "This war," he continues, "is not a war for the domination of some province, and is not to be paid for with a heap of gold. It is a question of power or impotence, perhaps of deciding 'to be or not to be.' Every nation will fight until the last rattling in the throat paralyses its limbs. What pressure could force the quick conclusion of peace? If Russia, whose army is encamped deep in Galicia, lost all her Polish territories, she would go back and invite the conqueror to follow her, even perhaps to Yakutsk and Vladivostok."

It is said France has had to lodge and feed her armies of millions, to suffer German authority, and send its gold across Channel. But you say there are her colonies. Take them if you can get at them, and you can only do that when you have deprived England of her strength. But how can you deprive England of her strength? The favour of Heaven and accident might help. Revolution in India, Turkish invasion, damage by fire, mass strikes in Great Britain, a sea battle which would not leave so much to England that she would be able with the ships of France and Japan to patch up something like the fleet of a Great Power."

WILD DREAMS.

This last passage can only be appreciated with the knowledge of Harden's methods. It is sheer irony directed at those of his countrymen who entertain such wild dreams. He knows himself that all (even the mildest of these events) are outside the realm of possibility. Hence his coupling with them such absurdities as great fires and the favour of Heaven. He hopes they will see his meaning when he continues: "But Great Britain is not suffering yet. Impartial people report to us London's face has shown no fear. Her ships sail regularly to and from America. English traders are still serving part of our clients, and are looking forward to the idea that tomorrow they will have them all. England fixes the price of goods, and is gathering in large sums. England does not need to give up anything. It can arm itself for the exploitation of Russia, and it barricades all the roads by which we fetch raw materials for our industries."

WRITING ABOUT THE ABSENCE OF AN INDICATION OF PEACE.

Writing about the absence of any indication of peace, Harden says: "Within our field of vision there is nowhere a sign giving us hope that from the murmuring brook will spring the lovely boy who will smilingly disarm the nations before the gate of the year has draped itself in white and glittering frost."

BRITAIN'S EMBATTLED ARMIES.

"Even peace which would be the fruit of a modest understanding does not ripen in an hour. Russia's armies stand again in Galicia and in Bukovina, close to the Carpathians. Even if they are beaten into a second retreat, who will guarantee that the rivers, once more freed from ice, will not flow in a third wave still stronger than the two which have been held back with so much difficulty, and again flood over the country, manuring it with noble blood? Will the admirable upward swing of the French power of resistance be paralysed shortly? Wait and not indulge in vain prophecies. That torn country still carries the colours of a numbing and angry decision. Great Britain, after its serious loss of blood, is not so gay as in the second summer of the war, but it has great embattled armies in the field. Both Western Powers have said that their present offensive is not their highest effort, and that, taking careful advantage of their experiences of what has gone before, a still more furious offensive will follow."

(Continued on next Column.)

PRUSSIAN GUARD WORSTED.

A COURAGEOUS RESISTANCE.

The importance of the capture of Oviliers, despite continuous rain and dense fog, can hardly be over-estimated, for in this sector our adversaries have displayed the greatest tenacity. This capture has been a tough job. On July 7th it was officially reported that fierce fighting was in progress for the possession of the village. Our troops, on attempting to enter the place and believing that it contained only enemy corpses, were met by furious machine-gun fire from defenders concealed in the ruined houses. To avoid losses, which would have been considerable, the attackers momentarily abandoned the plan of rushing the village and decided to lay siege to it in methodic fashion.

Surrounding it on three sides, our artillery kept up an effective curtain fire with the object of isolating the defenders and preventing the arrival of reinforcements and supplies by the only side open to success. The encircling forces then gradually closed round the doomed garrison. For ten days the heroic struggle went on; the battalion of the Prussian Guard imprisoned in Oviliers being daily stimulated by exhortations from the High Command to show the English what the Prussians were made of.

Not since the Somme offensive began have men in a tight corner borne themselves more courageously. They asked no quarter and expected none. Every inch of ground had to be won at heavy cost. Every street was the arena of gladiatorial contests, every house a citadel. But British tenacity eventually triumphed. The last fortified position was carried by the men whom the Kaiser affected to despise, and Oviliers was ours.

When the fight began 800 Prussians prepared to repulse the besieging force, but when at last the attackers, with a British cheer, proclaimed their victory, two officers and 124 men of the Prussian Guard were all that remained. The futile defence of the village had cost the Germans 674 of their finest soldiers.

BRITISH CHIVALRY.

In one subterranean shelter our men came upon 25 men who had not eaten or drunk for two days. Near here the Tommies laid siege to a half-ruined building from which steady machine-gun fire was kept up. An officer charging at the head of men had his left arm badly hit by a bullet, but he kept on with the helpless limb hanging by his side and did not stop until the house was taken.

From one end to the other the village was strewn with German dead, and at the entrance to the Bapaume road between two forts defending access to the village corpses piled high on one another formed a sinister barrier. The prisoners taken were literally dying of hunger and thirst. A German non-commissioned officer stated that some of his men who drank from a stagnant pool died almost immediately from poisoning. Others went mad owing to the frightful bombardment.

When the garrison surrendered the British formed up and presented arms, as the prisoners passed through their ranks, a chivalrous compliment to the men who had made such a courageous resistance.

By the capture of Oviliers we get rid of an awkward German re-entrant (indentation) in our lines.

Either empty boasting or consciousness of power. No; the earth is not to be divided yet. We are not yet at the goal. Hindrances of all kinds may face our armies. That is not to be prevented by anybody. All we can do is to see our armies lack nothing they desire. This is not all. We shall see more naked misery and hard need in the third year than in many ordinary years, notwithstanding all the benevolence and all the individual help. Resign yourselves early to the difficult times. Do not expect before every meal news of a new victory, and if you do not get it do not let your heads hang. Do not imagine to yourselves that you are already at the beginning or nearly at the beginning of the end and joyfully commence dividing up the earth. Paris, Vilna, Warsaw—wonderful! but no decision. This can only be secured by challenging the tough skin of cold-blooded Englishmen."

ENGLAND UNASSAILABLE.

Here again a little explanation is necessary. Warsaw is in German possession, and Paris not. The coupling of the two in this way is Harden's subtle method of telling his fellow-countrymen, even if Paris were taken, the end would be no nearer; in other words, England, the defeat of which is necessary to effect a decision, would still be there unassailable, unassailable.

Concluding with the amazing confession of Germany's internal sufferings, Harden writes: "The war is not sport, nor is it murder, according to certain regulations of the game-at-arms. It is pain and happiness. War without suffering common to all would never satisfy a people. That our war should sanctify afresh each day should be the proud wish of every German heart. How can we otherwise get through the darkness of the approaching winter? Not in the frame of mind of one who chatters of the complete rolling up of the enemy, and whose face shows painful lines when the corpse which has a thousand times been called dead suddenly proves able to defend itself. We must go through with it not hand in hand as in children's fairy stories, but more closely linked to those who are strong, acting as a staff to the weak. Then only can this stupendous thing come to pass. This we owe to the fighters, who never shrink from the hardest and most terrible tasks, and who in the moras and in the frost never envy us. They are allowed to be active, and in their daily work do not have to drag with them the burden of care under which we sigh from morn till eve."

Hello! Did you think over that business about the Bonds? Yes, it's pretty certain now that an **UNREMITTING PRESSURE** on all fronts will lead straight on to Victory, and you can help in some measure by lending money to the Government.

The least you can do is to convert all available cash into **EXCHEQUER BONDS**. The **HONGKONG BANK** will buy them.

What do you say? Only 5 per cent.? Well, I don't think any of us should mind whether it's 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. so long as we get through with the War.

What's that? Oh, you're writing a chit to the Bank now. Alright! I'll ring off. Good-bye, old man.

[115]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA" 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... SATURDAY, 7th Oct., 1916.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms. (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Togo Kisen Kaisha and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates literature, schedules, etc., apply to - COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

Telephone 141.

[1035]

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

NOV. 11 - JAN. 18, 1917.

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. HITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, 106 House Street.

[628]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 16th Sept.—
9.15 p.m.—Boxing at the City Hall.
Monday, 19th Sept.—
9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.
Tuesday, 26th Sept.—
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the **HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS** JANUARY to JUNE, 1916.

With INDEX, Price \$2.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING
From Hongkong 20th September.
Connecting with "KATHIAWAR"
From Colombo 17th October.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING
From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" 30th November.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO BRIS & Co., CANTON

GENERAL AGENTS

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Sept., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBIKOW"	On 15th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 17th Sept., 4 P.M.
HOLHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KANGTUNG"	On 17th Sept., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 19th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 19th Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANULI"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TRAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amplest; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TRAN."
SS. "SHANGHAI" LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "TINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
Occupying 2 to 10 Days

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HANTAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 15th Sept., at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 22nd Sept., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, & C.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
COLOMBO				
NAMUR	Sept. 24	Through Steamer	Oct. 25	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MORFA	Nov. 19	Nov. 28
NOVA	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
			1917	
MALTA	Dec. 1	*MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 26

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
SARDINIA	THURSDAY, 14th September.
NOVARA	MONDAY, 25th September.
NOVA	SUNDAY, 8th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 22nd October.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'PORE	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
Beyond the World-Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBBAY, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	MIYAZAKI MARU (SUNDAY, Sept., at Noon. Capt. Teranaka	19,000	24th
	KITANO MARU (THURSDAY, Oct., at Noon. Capt. Cope	16,000	5th
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU (TUESDAY, Sept., at 4 P.M. Capt. Asakawa	12,500	19th
	SHIDZUOKA MARU (WED'AY, Oct., at Noon. Capt. Noma	12,500	11th
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, MANILA, BANGORANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, Oct., at 4 P.M. Capt. Takada	9,600	13th
	AKI MARU (TUESDAY, Nov., at 11 A.M. Capt. Yoshikawa	13,500	14th
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGORANG	TOSA MARU (MONDAY, Sept., Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	26th
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU (MONDAY, Sept., Capt. Ozaki	8,000	18th
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU (SATURDAY, Sept., Capt. Shinohara	8,000	23rd
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU (WED'AY, Sept., Capt. Nomura	8,000	20th
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU (FRIDAY, Oct., at 10 A.M. Capt. Yoshikawa	13,500	13th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU (TUESDAY, Sept., at 10 A.M. Capt. Fraser	16,000	18th

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
	TSUYAMA MARU (SATURDAY, Oct., Capt. Nakamura	16,000	21st

5 Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 21 and 221

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	WED., 20th Sept., Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	SATUR., 23rd Sept., 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon
NIIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	THURS., 2nd Oct., Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 17th Nov., Noon.

† Via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

§ Omitting Manila, and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND TRIP WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CANTON, ACOA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer ANYO MARU 18,500 — 15 knots WED'AY, 20th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building. (213)

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

CORDILLERE... On or about 24th Sept.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON

PORTHOS... On or about 25th Sept.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to—
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

"MANILA MARU" THURSDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.

† Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki.

* Omitting Manila and Moji.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SAIGON MARU" T. Yamaguchi THURSDAY, 23rd Sept., at 7 A.M.

"LUZON MARU" FRIDAY, 6th Oct., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

"YERIMO MARU" Y. Fusono MONDAY, 2nd Oct., at 10 A.M.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" SUNDAY, 17th Sept., at Noon.

† Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

‡ Omitting Anping, Takao and Tamsui.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SPOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

EASTERN 16th Sept. 21st Oct. On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

ST. ALBANS 21st Oct. On 10th Nov., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraph.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans & a fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

23

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Europe (English Mail) ...	Suez ...	14th Sept.
Europe (London 1st Aug. via Siberia) ...	Suez ...	15th Sept.
SHANGHAI (via Swatow) ...	Suez ...	15th Sept.
CANADA ...	Suez ...	15th Sept.
AUSTRALIA ...	Suez ...	15th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Singapore, Sumatra and Sourabaya ...	Moreau ...	Thursday, 14th, 8.00 A.M.
Holloway and Huihoo ...	Moreau ...	Thursday, 14th, 11.30 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, *North China, Japan via Nagasaki, *United States, *Canada, *South America, via *Victoria, and *United Kingdom via *Canada ...	Manila Maru ...	Thursday, 14th, 12.15 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, & JAPAN via MOJI ...	Sar-Lin ...	Thursday, 14th, 1.15 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	Sar-Lin ...	Thursday, 14th, 2.15 P.M.
Shanghai Chinese P.O. Saturday, 18th Sept. (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	Sar-Lin ...	Thursday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 18th Sept. Japan via Kobe ...	Sar-Lin ...	Thursday, 14th, 5.30 P.M.
Swatow and Foochow ...	Sar-Lin ...	Friday, 15th, 1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Sar-Lin ...	Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Waimai, Cebu and Panton ...	Sar-Lin ...	Friday, 15th, 5.30 P.M.
Waimai and Panton ...	Sar-Lin ...	Friday, 15th, 6.00 P.M.
Holloway and Huihoo ...	Sar-Lin ...	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Sar-Lin ...	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Sar-Lin ...	Sunday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung ...	Sar-Lin ...	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Sar-Lin ...	Tuesday, 19th, 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Sar-Lin ...	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Sar-Lin ...	Tuesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, *North China, Japan via MOJI, *Victoria and *Canada ...	Sar-Lin ...	Wednesday, 20th, 9.45 A.M.
Japan via MOJI, Honolulu, *San Francisco, *Japan, *Cebu, *Panama, *Callao, *Arica, *Iquique, and *Valparaiso ...	Sar-Lin ...	Wednesday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA ...	Sar-Lin ...	Wednesday, 20th, 9.45 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	Sar-Lin ...	Friday, 22nd, 5.30 P.M.
Shanghai Chinese P.O. Saturday, 23rd Sept. Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco ...	Sar-Lin ...	Saturday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE ...	Sar-Lin ...	Saturday, 23rd, 4.15 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 22nd Sept., at 5 P.M.	Sar-Lin ...	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.

* Super-subscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ...	8.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	2.00 P.M.	—
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Abenden, Antan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley ...	4.30 P.M.	—
Bamshui and Wuchow ...	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Canton ...	7.30 A.M. Regia. 6.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Naitan and Samel ...	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamohun ...	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Canton ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai Ping Tang ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shek Ki ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kamohuk ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Waukong ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

TO ELECTRIC LIGHT CONSUMERS.

THE "PHOEBUS" LAMP TAKES THE LEAD.

DON'T believe that the lamp which costs the least is the most economical.

Remember current costs more than lamps, and cheap lamps are "Wasters."

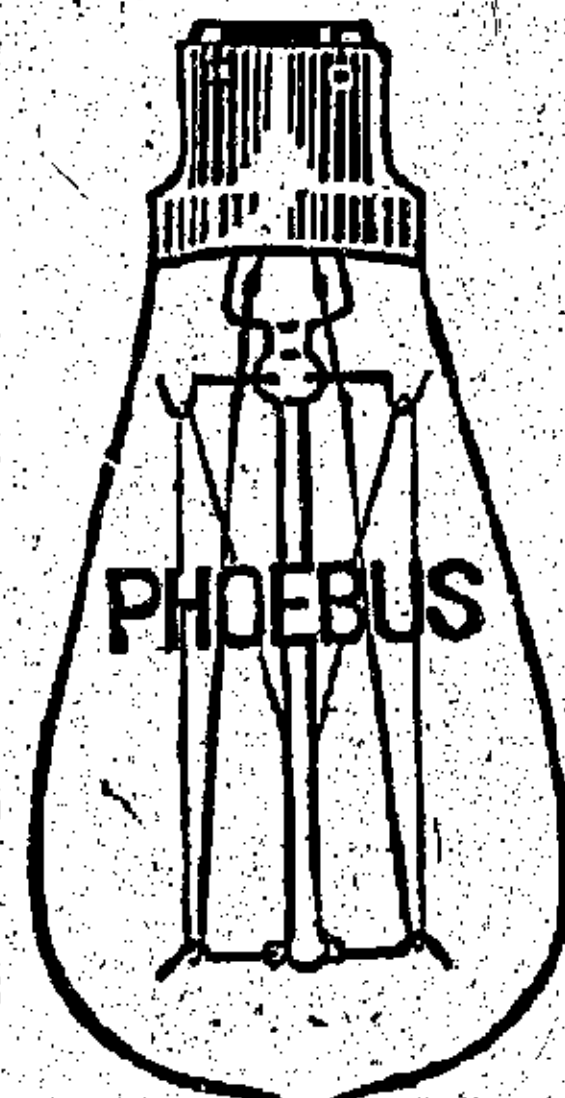
DON'T believe that the lamp which lasts the longest is invariably the best or the cheapest. Directly a lamp blackens it should be cast aside.

Remember again, current costs more than lamps.

DON'T buy a lamp without a good reputation.

Remember the name "PHOEBUS" is a guarantee that the lamp is of the first quality.

Large Stocks of all Candle Powers and Voltages always carried.



WM. C JACK & CO., LTD.
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 13th	
On LONDON—	September 13th
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 1/4
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2 1/4
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2 1/4
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	201
Credit, at 4 months' sight	211
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	61 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	—
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	160
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	160
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	70 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	100 1/2
On MANILA—	
On demand	100 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	91 1/2
On BATAVIA—	
On demand	123 1/2
On HAIKONG—	
On demand	37 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON—	
On demand	37 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK—	
On demand	7 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$8.20 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$53.30
BAS SILVER, per ca	32 1/2 d.

HONGKONG COMMERCE.

	per cent.
Hongkong 20 cents piece	\$ 3.00 discount.
Hongkong 10 "	\$ 0.70 "
Canton 20 "	\$ 13.10 "
Canton 10 "	\$ 15.00 "

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 13th SEPTEMBER, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$126	all	\$755 buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$8 buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2 buyers	8 p.c.
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$10	all	\$7 buyers	8 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 60	all	T. 160	11 1/2 p.c.
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Company, Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 14.35 buy.	12 p.c.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 60	all	T. 109 1/4 sal.	8 p.c.
Yangtze Cotton Mill, Limited	20,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 5 1/2 buyers	6 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$4 1/2 sales	5 1/2 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'Kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$85 1/2 sal. & buy.	4 1/2 p.c.
H'Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$120 buyers	4 p.c.
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	\$121 buyers	9 p.c.
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	T. 103	6 p.c.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 94 1/2	6 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$9.70 buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$53 buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$115	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$101	8 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$35	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited	325,000	6 1/2	all	\$7.30, x div. buy.	4 1/2 p.c.
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$430	6 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$154 buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$333 buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$3	Tls. 155	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	16,000	\$250	\$100	\$320	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$20	\$282 1/2 @ Ex 73	6 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'Kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$100	all	\$100 sellers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited	10,000	\$100	all	\$99 buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	6 1/2 p.c.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$84 sales	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$83	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 93	7 1/2 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited	15,500	\$50	all	\$68	4 1/2 p.c.
Mackay's tot Mijij' Boshon Land-bour exploitation in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 26 1/2 buyers	—
MINING.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited	1,000,000	\$1	all	34/-	—
Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	\$1	all	30/-	—
Jaub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	28/-	—
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	30/-	—
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$9.80 buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	\$110 1/2 buyers	10 p.c.
Malayan Sugar Company, Ltd.	14,000	P 30	all	\$36 sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$135 buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$22 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.
T'Kong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$25	all	\$123 1/2 buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$25	all	\$123 1/2 buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING AND TRADING CO., LTD.—					
Star Ferry Company, Limited	4,282,908	\$1	all	109/- sellers	7 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$37 1/2 sal. & buy.	6 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$32	7 p.c.
STONES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Rowell, Wain, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$5.90 sellers	10 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$53 buyers	7 p.c.
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$17	—

Loans	Amount	Value	Interest	Quotations
Chinese Imperial 1895	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

"EMBASSY"

No. 77

(HAND-MADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES).

THE CONNOISSEURS' FAVOURITE.

SAVE THE COUPONS.

BANKS

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling ... \$15,000,000
 Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$3,000,000
 \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman.
 S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
 G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 C. S. GIBBY, Esq.—J. A. FLEMMING, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK. Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIN

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABBS, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per
cent per annum on the Daily Balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 6 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 " 12 " 3 " "
 " 18 " 4 " "

S. J. STABBS,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA
GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL
MANDATE OF 16TH APRIL, 1912)

Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000
 Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow,
 Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tain-
 kangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi,
 Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Pootung,
 Tongshan Luanchow, Tsinghsien, Hing-
 tai. HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shachin,
 Chishai, Lanchi, Hsueh'ow Ningpo
 KAIPOH: Changshu, Suiyang, Lobo,
 Chowien, TSIKANG: Cheowien, Tushan,
 Lanchi, Lintang, Tientsin, Yihuan,
 Hsuehling, Chefoo, Tsingtau, TAIYUAN:
 Yancheng. FOOKHONG: CHANGHONG:
 Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen,
 Harbin, Taisiekar, Tieling, Chinkow,
 Antung CANTON: KWEITANG. PEKING
 Keshih'w Suifuanchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and
 Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every
 description of Banking business transacted;
 loans granted on approved securities. Special
 facilities for Home Exchange.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN SHINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
 Capital Paid-Up ... " 12,500,000
 Reserve Funds ... " 4,950,000

HEAD OFFICE

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo.

FORMOSA—Axe, Giran, Kagi, Kankens,
 Keelung, Makung, Pinan, Shin-
 chiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow,
 Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Han-
 kow, Kiuksiang, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—Hongkong, London, Singapore,
 Sororabala.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and
 South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Com-
 mercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-
 China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia,
 America, and elsewhere.

Y. KIKUCHI,
 Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,

3, Des Voeux Road.
 Hongkong, 18th July, 1916. [642]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
 Subscribed " ... 1,125,000
 Paid-up " ... 862,500
 Reserve Fund " ... 500,000

BRANCHES:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
 THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED,

BRANCHES

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Canton
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kobe	Harbin
Colombo	Rangoon	Kobe	Kampur
Dahli	Shanghai	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH,

Every description of Banking and Exchange
 business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at
 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on
 Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained
 on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
 Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1916. [377]